

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,



JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

For Foreign and DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, AT THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published 13th of Nov. 1769.
Flour at 18/6d. per Ct.
A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb
11 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to
weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	51. 9d.	Beef per Barrel	455. 0d.
Flour	18. 0d.	Pork	905. 0d.
Brown Bread	16. 0d.	Salt	25. 6d.
West-India Rum	35. 9d.	Bohea Tea	45. 3d.
New-England ditto	25. 6d.	Chocol. per Dos.	195. 0d.
Muscovado Sugar	645. 0d.	Bees Wax	15. 9d.
Single refin'd ditto	15. 2d.	Nut Wood	305. 0d.
Melasses	25. 0d.	Oak ditto	195. 0d.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and S.W.'s
Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.

	D's Age	High- Water	Rises H. M.	sets H. M.	First Q. this Day
THURSDAY	1	10	after 7	27 before 3	
FRIDAY	2	11	7	27	5
SATURDAY	3	11	7	27	5
SUNDAY	4	12	7	27	5
MONDAY	5	12	7	27	5
TUESDAY	6	1	7	27	5
WEDNESDAY	7	2	7	26	5

Days 9 Hours 6 Minutes the 28th.

NEW-YORK, December 28.
ON Monday the 18th Inst. at twelve o'Clock, a
considerable Number of the Inhabitants met in
the Fields, (not less than Fourteen Hundred, in the
Opinion of a Military Gentleman who saw them,
and is well acquainted with the Appearance of that
Number, and the Ground they would occupy)
where they appointed a Gentleman to propound
Questions relative to the Vote of the Honourable
House of Assembly, for granting Money for the Sup-
port of the Troops. After their Determinations
thereon, they appointed a Committee to commu-
nicate the whole Transaction to their Representa-
tives: In Consequence thereof, all the Committee
(except Mr. John Thurman, who declined serving)
met, and agreed to make their Report the next Day
to their Members:—Accordingly on the 19th, at
eleven o'Clock, eight of the Committee went to the
City-Hall and delivered it."

To the Freeholders, Freemen, and
Inhabitants of the City of New-York, that met in
the Fields, on Monday the 18th Instant.

GENTLEMEN,
Agreeable to your Requisition, the Committee
appointed by you (except Mr. Thurman, who de-
clined serving) have made the following Report to
your Representatives, to wit.

To JOHN CRUGER, JAMES JAUNCEY, JAMES DE
LANCEY, and JACOB WALTON, Esquires, Repre-
sentatives for the City and County of New-York,
in General Assembly.

GENTLEMEN,
THIS Day a very considerable Number of the
Inhabitants met in the Fields, to con-
sider of the Inexpediency, and dangerous
Consequences that would result to this
Colony and the common Cause of Liberty, by grant-
ing Money to support his Majesty's Troops. After
waiting on the Ground from Eleven to Twelve
o'Clock, they appointed a Gentleman to propound
the necessary Questions, in order to gain the Sen-
timents of the People:—Which being done, he stated
and explained the Vote passed by the Honourable
House of Assembly, for granting the Money to sup-
port the Troops. After a small Pause, the Question
was put: Whether they approved of the Vote of
the House of Assembly, for granting the Money to
support the Troops? Which was carried in the
Negative, there being but very few for the Affirma-
tive; not more in our Opinion than five or six.
And then the Question was put: Whether they
were for giving any Money to the Troops, on any
Consideration whatsoever? Which was carried in
the Negative, there being not more for the Affirma-
tive than there were on the former Question. Im-
mediately thereupon the Question was put: Whe-
ther they would appoint a Committee to commu-
nicate the Whole of this Transaction to their Mem-
bers? Which was carried in the Affirmative; and

accordingly the following Gentlemen were ap-
pointed.

Jacobus Van Zandt, John Lamb, Isaac Sears,
Samuel Broome, James Van Vark, Erasmus
Williams, Casper Wifler, Thomas Franklin, jun.
John Thurman, and Alexander M'Dougal.

The Representatives received the Committee
with Decency; and in general, returned for Au-
swer.—That they were of Opinion the Majority of
the Inhabitants were disposed to give Money to sup-
port the Troops, and that it was now too late to
pay any Regard to the above Report of the Com-
mittee.

Mr. John Lamb being the Person who proposed
the Questions in the preceding Report, Mr. De
Noyellis charged him therefor, with being an Abet-
tor to the Papers signed, A SON OF LIBERTY,
and LEGION, and moved the Honourable House
to order Mr. Lamb to appear before it, to answer
for that Conduct;—and as what he did in the Fields
is the undoubted Right and Privilege of every Eng-
lishman, the Committee conceiving themselves
equally concerned in propounding the Questions
with him; and therefore wrote Mr. De Noyellis the
following Letter.

New-York, Dec. 20, 1769.

SIR,
WE the Members of the Committee, whose
Names are hereunto subscribed, appointed
by the Inhabitants that met in the Fields on the 18th
Instant, consider ourselves as Parties in the Question
put by Mr. Lamb there, and therefore, Sir, you
may consider us in the same Predicament with him;
and as you are solicitous to bring him to the Bar of
the Honourable House of Assembly, to answer for
that Conduct, we take this Method to inform you
of our Sentiments on that Subject, and are ready to
answer for our Conduct in a constitutional Manner.

We are, Sir, Your very humble Servants,

Isaac Sears,
Casper Wifler,
Alexander M'Dougal,
Jacobus Van Zandt,
Samuel Broome, jun.
Erasmus Williams,
James Van Vark.

We certify this to be a true
Copy of the Original.

John Berrian, jun.
John Alex. M'Dougal.

To JOHN DE NOYELLIS, Esquire.

Wednesday last arrived here the Ship Countess of Donnegal,
Capt. Pym, in 6 Weeks from Dublin; and the Ship Philadel-
phia, Capt. Malcom, arrived at Philadelphia, in 32 Days
from Cork, by whom we have the following Intelligence,
viz.

GENOA, September 30.

BY letters from various parts of France and
Spain, we learn that they work with great
diligence in the ports of those kingdoms, in
order to fit out a powerful naval force with the ut-
most expedition

Hamburg, Oct. 13. The Confederates have
again seized the post coming from Warsaw, so that
we have no fresh news from Poland.

Warsaw, Sept. 30. Prince Gallitzin, in a letter
to Gen. Witt, observes, that he attacked the Turks
in 5 columns of infantry, with Bayonets fixed, which
destroyed most of the enemy's cavalry. The head
of the bridge the Turks threw over the Niester, and
the plain, was covered with dead bodies and that
those that fought their safety in flight were chiefly
drowned in the river.

Warsaw, Sept. 30. The Turks are retired towards the
Danube, with the utmost precipitation. It is computed
they have lost no less than 28,000 men in the course of
this month, and above 40,000 have deserted, in their re-
treat from Choczim to Bender, and taken the shortest road
to return to their own country.

The following is part of a letter written by General
De Witt, Commandant at Kaminiac, dated the 20th of
Sept. to the commission of war:

"The next day after Prince Gallitzin had defeated the
Turks, 1000 troops, in spite of the loss they had sustained
the evening before, passed the Niester, upon rafts, but
were immediately destroyed, except 35, which were made
prisoners.

"The Turks have not only abandoned their camp,
but Choczim also, and 500 Russian grenadiers passing
the river, upon rafts, directly took possession of the tor-
tress.

"Only 200 Turks, and about 100 women and children
were left in the citadel, in which they found 500 pieces
of cannon, and a great quantity of ammunition and pro-
vision. The Aga of the Janissaries, called Jenen, who
is prisoner, says, that Choczim was abandoned in conse-
quence of a general revolt of the army against the Vizir,
(whose fate is yet unknown) for having sacrificed the
flower of his troops in his unsuccessful attack upon the
Russians.

Warsaw, Oct. 6. According to the last advices from the
Russian army, the Grand Vizier and three Bashaws are
set out from Constaninople. The Turkish
army is in the greatest consternation, and that is the rea-
son of its precipitate flight. General Romanzow, has
taken the command of the Russian army from Prince
Gallitzin, and is advancing towards Bender. It is as-
sured that 20,000 Moldavians, have taken the oath of fidelity
to the Empress of Russia: That the Russian Lieut. Gen.
Elmpe has taken possession of Yaffa; and that the Gen.
Medem has advanced so far in the Ukraine that he has
a communication with Oczakow.

LONDON, October 18.

This morning Sir William Draper kissed the King's hand
at St. James's, he being appointed Governor of South-Caroli-
na, in the room of the Right Honourable Lord Charles
Greville Montague.

It is said that Sir William Draper will shortly set out for
Bristol, in order to embark for his new Government on board
the Prince, Captain Muir, which sails in about three weeks;
and that before that Gentleman takes his departure, he will
again present a Memorial to a great personage, in order that
proper and effectual measures may be taken to obtain the
the payment of the Manilla ransom.

Oct. 19. The following is sent us as a true copy of the
Wiltshire petition, which is agreed upon, but not pre-
sented.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,
We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjs, the
freeholders of the county of Wilts, deeply impressed with
the justice of the complaints of our fellow subjects, which
have been already laid before your Majesty, prostrate
ourselves at your Majesty's feet, in hopes of redress.

"We apprehend the freedom of election of persons to
serve in parliament, has been violated in the most open
and daring manner.

"Some of your Majesty's most peaceable subjects have
been murdered at the place of election by evil disposed
persons, who, after having been convicted thereof, have
escaped with impunity.

"The most sacred and inestimable privilege of Britons
(their right to a constitutional representation in parlia-
ment) has been set aside, and by a precedent of the most
dangerous nature, a member of the house of commons
has been imposed on the county of Middlesex, for whom
the majority of the freeholders never gave their voices.

"These facts in particular we think it our duty to re-
present to your Majesty, relying upon your paternal love
and tenderness for the rights of your subjects; that you
will be graciously pleased by such exercise of your le al
prerogative as to your royal wisdom shall seem meet, to
manifest our Majesty's disapprobation of their proceed-
ings, and thereby restore quiet to the minds of your
people."

Voted at the castle of Exon, October 5, 1769.

On Thursday last, pursuant to notice given for that
purpose, there was a numerous meeting of the electors
and inhabitants of Liverpool, when a petition, praying
his Majesty to dissolve the present parliament, was agreed
to nem. con. and signed by a great number then present.

It is said that the Parliament will meet on Tuesday,
the 16th of January, for the dispatch of business.

Yesterday was held a court of aldermen at Guildhall,
when the affair was brought on, relative to the swearing
in John Wilkes, Esq; alderman elect for Farringdon-
ward, without, but the court not coming to a determina-
tion, it is postponed till next Tuesday, when William
Beckford, Esq; will appear to take upon him the office of
lord mayor for the ensuing year; of this the sheriff in-
formed the court.

Oct. 20. We hear from Gibraltar, that the King of
Morocco has fitted out near thirty Corsairs, who are
filled with men, and under the command of a Dutch Re-
negade, whom, it is supposed, has orders to make an at-
tempt upon some of the Portuguese settlements.

The Persians have also taken arms, and assembled a
great force in the neighbourhood of Bagdad, which causes
speculation among the Turks.

Letters from Constantinople, by this day's mail, men-
tion, that the Ottomans were thrown into great conster-
nation by the appearance of a comet, which is always
look'd upon as a dreadful omen by those superstitious
people.

We hear a loan of one million sterling is now negotia-
ting both at London and Amsterdam, on account of a
powerful Northern court, and that the subscription
among the moneyed men in the city fills space.

Letters from Constantinople mention, that the impe-
rial Divan had caused it to be intimated to the English

ambassador, that should Great Britain afford shelter to the Russian navy in any of her ports, or grant any other succours to the enemies of the Grand Signor, it could be looked on in no other light than an indirect declaration of war.

The Russian fleet in the Humber, on the 10th instant, we are informed, consisted of 14 sail of the line and 30 transports, on board of which, we hear there are 6000 troops.

It is now said, that the Russian fleet is to winter at Minorca.

We are informed, from good authority, that effectual measures will shortly be put in force, to prevent the exportation of English cattle to France, whether sheep in particular are sent almost daily in great number, they bring much finer food, and producing wool incomparably superior to those of that kingdom.

It is now talked, that the Parliament will meet on the 1st of December next; and that after the Land Tax and other Money Bills, &c. are passed, a new Parliament will speedily be elected.

We hear that several merchants have applied for leave to fit out three privateers in the Russian service; but we do not as yet know the result of their application.

It is asserted, that the report of Sir William Draper having killed hands, on being appointed to the Government of South Carolina, is without foundation, and various are the conjectures concerning his voyage to America; some say he will be preferred to the Government of New-York; while others insist that he is actually appointed Governor of South Carolina; but the M—y intend to keep it a secret, for political reasons, till Sir William arrives there, with his commission in his pocket, which he will produce when he is landed on the continent.

It was confidently asserted this day, that Mr. Alderman Beckford, Lord Mayor-elect, was much indisposed, at his seat at Fonthill, in Wiltshire.

The intended tour of a certain great N—n was about to take, is obliged to be postponed, on account of his present dangerous state of health.

No less than three packets have been dispatched after a N—n who embarked about a week ago from Dover.

It is said, the E— of B— hath made preparations for setting out about the latter end of next week.

They write from Gibraltar, that a Tunisian rebeck of twenty guns, had lately taken a rich French merchant ship from the Levant, and carried her into one of the ports of Barbary.

Yesterday arrived here the Duke of Cumberland Packet Boat, Capt. John Goodrich, in Six Weeks and Two Days from Plymouth. From the London Papers to 1st November, we have the following Advice.

G E N O A. September 23.

WE hear from Corsica, that the Count de Vaux has sent Capt. Pelonoe, in iron to France; and has published a general pardon to all the natives in the mountains, and promised passports to those who choose to leave the island. Most of the inhabitants have accepted of the last proposal. A few still continue in arms in the mountains, under the command of an Ecclesiastic.

Constantinople, Sept. 18. On Friday evening, the 15th instant, the head of the late Vizir was brought hither from Adrianople, and was exposed for three days near the gates of the inner court of the Seraglio, and nobody was allowed to approach near it.

Copenhagen, Sept. 25. It is asserted, that on board of each of the Russian men of war (which compose the Squadron destined for the Mediterranean) there are no less than 800 men.

Warsaw, Sept. 30. By a courier from Prince Gallitzin to Prince Wolsky, we learn, that the brave Colonel Weismann has been appointed Commandant of the fortress of Choczim, which he has entered with four regiments that compose the garrison. General Romanzow is to command the army in the room of Prince Gallitzin, who will quit the field loaded with honour. The Count de Pannin, who succeeds General Romanzow, will, probably, before the end of the campaign, make an attempt upon Bender. General Helm has been dispatched, with 10,000 men, towards Jassy, where he is to receive the homage of the Moldavians, in the name of her Imperial Majesty.

Genoa, Sept. 30. The merchant ships in the Ports of the Mediterranean, and those which were about to sail thither, have suspended their navigation, on account of the great number of Barbary corsairs which have put to sea, on advice they have received that the Danish fleet is going to join that of Russia.

Florence, Oct. 6. Every thing relative to the Corsicans settling in this Grand Duchy is agreed upon. They may reside at Pisa, Pontedero, Cascine, Valombrosa, and even in this capital. Some of them are employed in draining the marshes, others in trade and others as mechanics.

Rome, Oct. 7. The Republic of Venice is not a little alarmed at the departure of the Russian fleet, which is said to be destined for some operations in the Mediterranean.

There is reason (more and more every day) to fear, that the taking possession of Corsica by the French, will occasion some troubles soon to break out in Italy.

Vienna, Oct. 11. Letters from Constantinople, of the 18th of September advise, that the Grand Signor not only cauted the head of the late Grand Vizir to be struck off, but also that of the Prince of Moldavia and the chief interpreter of the Porte. The new Vizir must expect the same fate after losing Choczim, and the other bad success which he has met with.

Frontiers of Poland, Oct. 14. It has been remarked, that the present Grand Vizir had more fine women in his harem than the Grand Signor. His favourite concubine was a Polisher, and a great enemy to the Russians. He had engaged to bring her, before the end of the campaign, twelve young Russian women of good families, to serve her as slaves. But instead of that, all his women are now prisoners themselves.

From the Lower Elbe, Oct. 20. It is reported, that a great trading power is going to conclude a treaty of alliance and commerce with Russia.

Hague, Oct. 23. The last letters from France advise, that the government has prohibited the sale of the instructions given by the Empress of Russia for forming a new code of Laws.

L O N D O N,

Oct. 11. We are assured, that orders have been dispatched to the commanding officer of the troops at Boston, to make a strict enquiry into the affair of the grenadier who was lately rescued from the conscripts there; and that directions have been given for the strictest justice to be executed on all who have lately dared to violate the rights of the civil magistrates in that town.

We are well assured the commander in chief of the Russian fleet has received orders to attack no part of the

Turkish territories, until he arrived with the whole Squadron before the imperial city of Constantinople, except silencing the cannon of the Dardanelles, on the canal of the Black-Sea.

Oct. 13. Accounts from Vienna mention, that the Pope's Nuncio has declared to the Empress Queen, that his matter was ready to do every thing in his power to bring about the total abolition of the Jesuits.

Oct. 14. It is reported that the second petition of the Livery will be presented to his Majesty the week after next, by the Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Beckford, and the rest of the gentlemen who went up with the last, together with several others who have since become members of the bill of rights.

We hear that a motion will be made on Tuesday evening in the court of Aldermen, relative to John Wilkes, Esq; which it is imagined will occasion warm debates there, and is of such a nature as will much astonish the public in general when made known.

We hear that Lord Holland discharged the remainder of his supernumerary servants at Dover.

We hear from Winchester, that an uncommon spirit of liberty reigns in that city, and that some popular measures have been lately carried by a very great majority, in opposition to the intention of his G—the D. of St. John, whose family has influenced the inhabitants of that place for above this hundred and fifty years past.

October 21. The stay of a certain Chief in this kingdom is now said will be much shorter than was expected, in order to put a stop to those party exceptions, which have already been made on his conduct.

We hear that an order has been sent to Portsmouth and to Plymouth to take into the King's service, an additional number of seamen, to be distributed on board the several guard ships till draughted for service.

Some private letters from Stockholm mention, that the Russian ambassador had lately made a very extraordinary demand on the Senate of Sweden, in the name of his Royal Mistress, which had thrown the Court into no little consternation.

Some gentlemen at the West end of the town took upon them on Thursday to assert, that Sir W. D. has got a commission from the government of a very extraordinary and important nature. Some affirmed, that it is very nearly on the plan of the East-India Supervisorship, and that Sir William is vested with full powers to adjust all the differences, if possible, between our several malcontent settlements in America and their Mother country; whilst others pretended to know, that his authority extends no farther than making a tour through all the British colonies, enquiring personally and minutely into the true cause and state of all their grievances, and complaints, and transmitting the whole (with Sir William's observations and opinion thereon) to his Majesty, in order to be laid before the parliament, before the close of the ensuing sessions.

It is reported that Sir Jeffery Amherst will be appointed Governor of New-York, in the room of Sir Henry Moore, Bart. deceased.

Letters from Leghorn mention, that by a French polacre, arrived there from Algiers, advice was brought of an action near the last mentioned place, between the inhabitants of the mountaineers, on account of certain imposts laid upon the latter, wherein upwards of six thousand men had been killed on both sides.

Various are the conjectures concerning Governor Bernard; but the general opinion is, that he will not return to America, but be appointed to another department in the state.

A certain patriotic Nobleman, on being told that the L—d C— was about to resign, replied, I am glad to hear it—

“When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,

“The post of honour is a private station.”

October 23. Yesterday some dispatches were received from his Excellency John Murray, Esq; his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

It is said, that the purport of some dispatches received on Friday, by his Excellency the Baron de Dieden, from the Court of Copenhagen, is, to demand the assistance of this nation in the war between the Danes and Algerines.

They write from Copenhagen, that notwithstanding the Dey of Algiers had declared war against the Danes, they were not without hopes of making up the breach, by the friendly mediation of the Court of Great Britain.

October 24. Application having been made to a certain great Personage, from so many people of rank and fortune, for permission to serve under the Russian banner against the Turks, the advice of the C—, it is said, was taken with respect to what answer should be returned; when it was thought proper, from our present situation, that negatives should be given to all such requests.

It is reported, that advice is arrived by land, to Holland, from the coast of Coromandel, that the English East-India Company had made a long truce with Heyder Ally; and that the negotiations for an absolute peace were very far advanced with him.

A report prevails, that William Henry Lyttleton, Esq; his Britannick Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Portugal, will soon be recalled, and appointed Governor of New-York, in the room of Sir Henry Moore, Bart. deceased.

They write from Algiers, that the inhabitants are in daily expectation of a bombardment, having received advice that the Danes were preparing to send a strong squadron into the Mediterranean.

Letters from Hamburg mention, that the Merchants have orders that all their ships in the Mediterranean trade be fitted up for defence against the Algerines.

They write from Ferrol, that a ship of 90 guns was lately launched there, and the keel of another of the same rate immediately put upon the same stocks. It is added, that the Spaniards are indefatigable in augmenting their marine.

The plan of the Russian armament, and its destination, we hear, was concerted and prepared several months since, by Vice-Admiral Elphinstone, who declared at a great man's table in London, from his particular knowledge of the Turks and the Archipelago, that if the Empress would put under his command a sufficient number of men of war, bomb-ketches, &c. he would undertake to bombard and reduce Constantinople.

We hear from Venice, that the expedition of the Russian General, Prince Dolgorucki, who has carried off the famous Stephano Piccolo, who gave himself out to be the Emperor Peter III. is considered as an important stroke: the Turks have taken umbrage at the Venetians for suffering Prince Dolgorucki to land in their territories to treat with the Montenegrins; of which the Venetians declare themselves ignorant, and that the Russians had absolutely landed on the Turkish territories, and not on those of the Republic.

We hear from Hull, that a Number of British sailors have entered on board the Russian men of war lately arrived in the Humber.

We are informed that a proposal is submitted to the Parliament of Paris, for sending the poor from different parts of France to Corsica, each person to be allotted a sum of money and a piece of ground, with utensils for cultivation.

A correspondent desires to be informed, whether the conferring a blue ribbon on the D— of G—, or the dismission of the K—C—, are to be considered as signs of the d— of —.

October 25. It is asserted, that the Empress of Russia, in consequence of the good terms she is on with the Court of Great Britain, will repeal some commercial laws, which were looked upon as severe by the English Merchants.

The Persians seem to want to draw some advantage from the war between the Porte and Russia: They have assembled an army on the side of Bagdad; and from the motions making by the Turks at Diarbeck, it appears, that they are apprehensive of some mischief on that side.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Oct. 20.

“Sir Joseph Yorke, Ambassador from Great Britain, has lately delivered a memorial to the States General, complaining of their behaviour on the coast of Africa, in endeavouring to monopolize the tobacco trade in that country to the prejudice of the English, and demanding that the necessary orders may be sent to that country to put a stop to such illicit proceedings.”

The opinion that Mr. Yorke will be made Chancellor in case of a vacancy in that office, is again revived, and asserted by those who are intimately connected with state affairs.

Oct. 26. If the late successes of the Russians against the Turks should be followed by a few more such strokes, the period of the hitherto almost unbounded power of the Ottoman state is at hand.

According to the calculation of the best Astrologers of the age, this is the Era, or period of the Turkish Monarchy, and that a speedy dissolution of the Ottoman state is at hand.

Yesterday his Excellency the imperial ambassador received letters of recall, by special messenger from his court, on which account he will set out in a few days for Vienna, which he did not expect to do till next spring.

The disturbances which have lately happened in the island of Jersey are not likely to subside, the inhabitants of that place being determined not to suffer any infringement on their natural and inherent rights.

Great preparations are making by several patriotic societies in this city to celebrate the ensuing Lord Mayor's day; and 'tis said that some of them, emblematically habited, will, if they are not refused, join in the procession.

Workmen are now employed in Guildhall to make the necessary preparations for the reception of the grandest and most numerous company that ever assembled there on any Lord Mayor's day.

It is now strongly talked of in the neighbourhood of Berkley-square, that Lord Clive will soon be created an English Peer, and that he will have a considerable appointment in the administration.

Having met with the following form of a commitment in an absolute government, I have sent it to you as a great curiosity.

“Prince such-an-one, in such a tow'r enclose,

“During our will. We do not like his nose.”

The reason seems to be extraordinary; but as Government by law is a round-about, and often times a perplexed affair; it is thought that several endeavours have lately been made, and are still making, to introduce this short and trouble saving mode of administration into a certain country and its colonies.

Yesterday the Earl of Hillsborough was at court for the first time since his arrival from Ireland, and, at the breaking up of the levee, had the honour of a conference with Majesty.

It is asserted that Lord Holland a short time before he went abroad, delivered into the treasury accounts and money to the amount of 25,000,000l.

It is to the above alone, and not to any guilt in himself, his friends say, he has determined on his journey for his health; but from this appearance of timidity, at the time when trial would be made of his integrity, and at the approach of which, surely, innocence would rejoice, renders the film too thin to hide from public discernment the defects it is intended to cover.

It is said that the Russian fleet, of 20 ships of the line, are to be joined by six frigates of considerable force, besides tenders, transports, &c. before they quit our coast.

A correspondent observes, that if the bill should be bro't in, next session of Parliament, for limiting the duration of English Parliaments to three years, it would not fail of being carried. The Anti-coasters will be strong for it, to oblige their constituents.

They write from Jamaica, that the Dutch merchants of Surinam and the Berbices now carry on an amazing large trade to the neighbouring Spanish colonies, inasmuch as to rouse the jealousy of the French who have lately seized two Dutch ships near the Triangles, on very shallow pretences.

Oct. 27. We are assured that a most respectable assembly in a sister kingdom, have unanimously agreed to make a voluntary offer of providing for a certain amiable person. There is no doubt that the Earl of Chatham has the interest of his King and Country at heart, but he cannot at present, with all his skill, effect any thing for the advantage of the state, as the present ministry have no safety, but by obstinately holding their places, tho' to the utter destruction of their country.

We are credibly informed, that the long contested cause between the Right Hon. the Earl of Halifax, and John Wilkes, Esq; will be brought to issue in next term,

every thing being now ready for trial.

A letter from Hull, of the morning the Russian boat arrived, having got in her salute, which was returning of six sail of the line and one packet, will fail if the wind permit. The Bishop on board, was the Commodore of the fleet, officers were here, who laid out a deal of money.

It was reported that a resigned this day.

Dr. Lucas, who lately a great man, in a neighbouring year ago, challenged the for an affront the latter mons, and conducted his propriety upon that verbal approbation of his.

Yesterday morning were fifty-five hogheads of tobacco; it is said that the above sum.

Oct. 28. His Majesty, are that happened in the of Antiguan, on the 16th of 1000l. to be paid in Harley, to be shipped in of the poor sufferers in the distribution of it to be and ten of the principal.

It is mentioned in private the States General had a foreign Ambassador the part of the United Provinces, should such means the present untoward disposal.

It is said the reason of at this time, to foreign circumstances it appears, present set, to give him up.

The Somerset Petition notwithstanding the effort to impede it.

This being the birth-day entered into the 45th year served in most parts of this with every testimony of joy.

Mr. Wilkes was visited her of gentlemen, to completion.

The Black Dog tavern above occasion by Sir John pieces of cannon were displayed.

Extract of a letter from

“On Tuesday two Russian Stokes-hay, and thro' the Ne terracean.

“We hear that the Russian and made the best of their way.

“Our pavement here goes principal street is finished, and extremely well; carriages run on ing-green. When the whole some and commodious a place London. Many other alterations will be of equal service with it.

By a letter from Leghorn we been a smart skirmish between body of Corsicans, who came were at length obliged to retire.

Oct. 31. Saturday being rejoicings were made in several minster. At night the houses city were illuminated, guns were fired; at one of a nobleman was burnt in effigy.

There was a very large lot of the houses in the B. dominated, and several pieces.

The same evening the comm a present to John Wilkes, it will contain a gallon and workmanship; on the outside Esq; with the Cap of liberty onia; before him lies Magna

Late on Friday night Mr. street, rode in his new inv from the stable-yard at the Ludgate-hill, into Cheapside, fence of a great number of people links in their hands, to vie

Private letters from Coast court entertained strong suspicion of the Greek provinces, and he be doubled.

A violent shock of an earthquake, in the Brazils, which did and a magazine.

Last Wednesday the court company gave a splendid entertainment to Col. Coote; and on to kiss his Majesty's hand, of general, and commander in chief Bridgewater, Captain Scottoe, for his reception.

By a gentleman returned from we learn, that the cause, not generally and heartily espoused M. Mottley, common-council we hear had resigned, and retired.

It was the observation of a century, that whenever the principal object of government for its constitution would be a false prophet: the prediction verified under an administration and in an age so disinterested as Nov. 1. We hear that a between the Premier and another lately returned from Ireland.

We hear there will soon be a the county of Essex, residing in tavern in Bishopsgate street, to the High Sheriff for a general meeting.

every thing being now ready for determining that important affair.

A letter from Hull, dated October 22, says, "This morning the Russian bomb-ketch failed out of our roadstead, having got in her masts, first giving the garrison a salute, which was returned; and the whole fleet (consisting of six sail of the line, one frigate, one bomb-ketch, and one packet, will fall out of the Humber to-morrow, if the wind permit. The Admiral, who has a Greek Bishop on board, was never on shore; but Capt. Grey, Commodore of the fleet, and several Captains and other officers were here, who behaved exceedingly well, and laid out a deal of money."

It was reported that a certain great person in the law, resigned this day.

Dr. Lucas, who lately behaved in a spirited manner to a great man, in a neighbouring kingdom, some few years ago, challenged the P—S—t, Mr. H. in Ireland for an affront the latter gave him in the House of Commons, and conducted himself with such resolution and propriety upon that occasion, that he gained the universal approbation of his constituents.

Yesterday morning were entered at the custom-house, five five hogheads of tobacco, as a present for John Wilkes, Esq; it is said that the above tobacco will render a considerable sum.

On 28. His Majesty, being informed of the dreadful fire that happened in the town of St. John's, in the island of Antigua, on the 16th of August last, has ordered the sum of 1000l. to be paid into the hands of Mr. Alderman Harley, to be shipped in specie for the immediate relief of the poor sufferers in that town, and has directed the distribution of it to be under the care of the Governor, and ten of the principal merchants there.

It is mentioned in private letters from the Hague, that the States General had absolutely refused to a certain foreign Ambassador the granting a passage through any part of the United Provinces, to a body of his Master's troops, should such measures be even found necessary in the present untoward disposition of affairs in the north.

It is said the reason of a certain Nobleman's journey, at this time, to foreign parts, is, that from some late circumstances it appears, as if it was the plan of the present set, to give him up to appease the people's rage.

The Somerset Petition meets with the greatest success, notwithstanding the efforts of a neighbouring N—n to impede it.

This being the birth-day of John Wilkes, Esq; who entered into the 45th year of his age, the same was observed in most parts of this metropolis, and its environs, with every testimony of joy.

Mr. Wilkes was visited this morning by a great number of gentlemen, to compliment him on the above occasion.

The Black Dog tavern at Lambeth, was opened on the above occasion by Sir Joseph Mawbey, and at noon 45 pieces of cannon were discharged near the door.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, Oct. 26.

"On Tuesday two Russian men of war pushed through Stokes-bay, and thro' the Needles, in their way to the Mediterranean."

"We hear that the Russian fleet has passed by this port, and made the best of their way for the same sea."

"Our pavement here goes on with great facility; our principal street is finished, and several others; they look extremely well; carriages run on them as well as on a bowling-green. When the whole is finished, we shall be as handsome and commodious a place as any in England, except London. Many other alterations are to be made, which will be of equal service with the pavement."

By a letter from Leghorn we are informed, that there has been a smart skirmish between the French troops and a large body of Corsicans, who came down from the mountains, but were at length obliged to retreat with great loss.

On 31. Saturday being the birth-day of Mr. Wilkes, rejoicings were made in several Parts of London and Westminster. At night the houses in the principal streets in the city were illuminated, guns were fired in several places, and bonfires lighted; at one of which, on Snow-hill, a certain nobleman was burnt in effigy.

There was a very large bonfire in St. George's Fields; most of the houses in the Borough of Southwark, were illuminated, and several pieces of fireworks were played off.

The same evening the committee of the bill of rights, sent as a present to John Wilkes, Esq; a silver cup of 100l. value; it will contain a gallon and half a pint, and is of curious workmanship; on the outside is the figure of John Wilkes, Esq; with the Cap of liberty over his head, held by Britannia; before him lies Magna Charta, and the bill of rights.

Late on Friday night Mr. Patence of Bolt-court, Fleet-street, rode in his new invented phaeton without horses, from the stable-yard at the bottom of Salisbury-court, up Ludgate-hill, into Cheap-side, and back again, in the presence of a great number of people, many of whom had lighted links in their hands, to view it the better.

Private letters from Constantinople mention, that the court entertained strong suspicions of an intended revolt of the Greek provinces, and had ordered all the garrisons to be doubled.

A violent shock of an earthquake lately happened at Grand Para, in the Brazils, which demolished a church, 30 houses, and a magazine.

Last Wednesday the court of directors of the East-India company gave a splendid entertainment at the London-tavern to Col. Coote; and on Friday last he had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand, on being appointed a Major-general, and commander in chief in India; and we hear the Bridgewater, Captain Scottoe, is now preparing in the river for his reception.

By a gentleman returned from a journey of near 350 miles, we learn, that the cause, not the person, of Mr. Wilkes, is generally and heartily espoused.

M. Mottley, common-councilman of Billingsgate-ward, we hear had resigned, and retired into the country.

It was the observation of an eminent writer in the last century, that whenever the army [not the navy] should be the principal object of government, then let Britain beware, for its constitution would be attempted to be, either perverted or subverted. We hope the writer may ever prove a false prophet: the prediction however is not likely to be falsified under an administration remarkable for its integrity, and in an age so disinterested and virtuous.

Nov. 1. We hear that a disagreement actually subsists between the Premier and another unpopular N—n, who lately returned from Ireland.

We hear there will soon be a meeting of the Freeholders of the county of Essex, residing in London, at the White Hart tavern in Bishopsgate street, to consider of an application to the High Sheriff for a general meeting to be held at Clemsford.

It is said the public will soon be entertained with a narrative of another negotiation relative to the purchase of a place; and in which, it is also said, there was no oath of secrecy made, but the honour alone of the person depended on, and the money taken.

The India Company have appointed no less than three hundred officers to go to the East-Indies.

On the 6th ult. a Danish sloop was attacked by an Algerine corsair of great force; but the Danes threw some large shot into her, which sent her to the bottom, and all the crew perished.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, Oct. 27.

"On Tuesday evening an express arrived at Glasgow, with the melancholy account, that the Right Hon. the Earl of Eglington was that day, about twelve o'clock, mortally wounded; and next day we received certain information that his Lordship expired about one o'clock in the morning. The inhuman villain who perpetrated this execrable murder was shooting in Lord Eglington's parks at Ardrossan, and having been questioned by his Lordship as being a poacher, fired upon him at some yards distance. His Lordship expired in great agony, though with much composure of mind. He died at his house at Eglington (to which he was carried after this sad disaster) in presence of his mother and brother, to whom he bade an affecting farewell. The servants seized the atrocious murderer, one Mungo Campbell, Officer of Excise at Saltcoats, who now lies in the county gaol."

Another account says, "Yesterday se'night about mid-day, as his Lordship and some company were going in his coach to Kelburne (the seat of the Earl of Glasgow) he discovered one Mungo Campbell, an Excise-officer, hunting on his grounds without his Lordship's liberty; his Lordship came out of the coach, and insisted on Campbell's delivering up his fowling piece; but which Campbell positively refused to do, and put himself in a posture of defence, with his thumb on the cock, and his finger at the trigger of his piece; both being determined, his Lordship advanced, and Campbell retreated; at last something took Campbell's foot, and falling backwards, the gun in his hand unfortunately went off, and lodged the whole shot in his Lordship's belly: Campbell was immediately secured, and Wednesday morning at one o'clock, his Lordship died at Eglington-house." Glasgow Chron.

His Lordship is succeeded in titles and estate by his only brother, the Hon. Archibald Montgomery, Esq; Governor of Dumbarton Castle, and Colonel of the 51st regiment of foot.

By the above unfortunate accident, the Earl of Eglington, who is one of the sixteen Peers elected to represent the Scotch Peerage in the House of Lords, a vacancy is made in that list.

It is imagined that the Earl of Buchan will be elected one of the sixteen Scotch Peers, in the room of the late Lord Eglington.

Samuel Vaughan, Esq; had a present of five hogheads of tobacco, from Maryland, in the same ship, and from the same gentleman who sent Mr. Wilkes the 45 hogheads; and Mr. Vaughan was desired by letters to pay the duties and other expenses of the 45 hogheads, and deliver them to Mr. Wilkes's order without any expence whatever.

Mr. Wilkes, notwithstanding the various reports to the contrary, will not be sworn in by a mandamus, nor take his seat in the court of Aldermen, till the expiration of his sentence.

A letter from Elbing, dated October 8, says, "Just as the post was going to set out we received advice that about 500 of the Confederates having penetrated as far as Graudenz, fell in with a detachment of Prussian Dragoons, which was posted to cover the frontiers of his Prussian Majesty's dominions on that side. The engagement was very sharp, but the Confederates had 50 men killed and 40 taken prisoners by the Prussians."

BOSTON, December 8.

Saturday evening a master of a vessel was knocked down near Fort-Hill, and considerably cut in the head, and robbed of about £60. by some soldiers.

Last week an interesting trial came on before the superior court now sitting here, wherein Dr. Joseph Warren, administrator on the estate of Nathaniel Wheelwright, Esq; late of Bolton, deceased, was plaintiff, for the recovery of part of the estate which the said Nathaniel had made over to Charles W. Apthorp, Esq;—The trial lasted four days, and we hear the jury brought in their verdict in favour of the administrator.

Last Thursday noon departed this life, having nearly completed the 73d year of his age, Mr. SAMUEL KNEELAND, formerly an eminent Printer in this town. He sustained the character of an upright man and a good Christian, and as such was universally esteemed. He was employed as printer to the governor and council as well as the house of representatives of this province for a great number of years; till through age and bodily infirmities he was obliged to leave off business. His funeral was very respectfully attended on Saturday evening.

Last week arrived here Captain Godfrey, in a schooner from Liverpool in Nova-Scotia, who informs, that on the 3d instant, about 30 leagues west of Cape-Sable, he came across the wreck of a schooner of about 50 tons, her fore-mast gone, her sails tore and her hold full of lumber and water:—Capt. Godfrey brought away one anchor, also a few blocks, she was formerly painted green, and had four cabin windows.

PROVIDENCE, December 16.

By a gentleman from Windham we learn, that several of the New-England adventurers have lately returned from the Sulquehannah. Major Durgee, their leader, in going from the blockhouse to view some mills that were erecting, was way-laid and seized by a number of armed men from Pennsylvania, who conducted him to Easton. They afterwards surrounded the blockhouse, and demanded a conference with some of the principal settlers, who accordingly went without the gate for that purpose. The Pennsylvanians availing themselves of this opportunity, marched into the blockhouse, when it was agreed that an equal number of each party should remain there till spring, or until the controverted right of the lands shall be determined.

PHILADELPHIA, December 18.

Last Saturday night was committed to the Goal of this city, on suspicion of counterfeiting paper money, a Low Dutchman, who goes by the name of Rosey Grant; he is about 60 years old, rather corpulent, about 5 feet 10 inches high, says that he was born in New-York government, and that he lived some time in Eufopus. He was detected by Robert Taggart, a Shopkeeper in Market-street, whom he endeavoured to deceive, in the dusk of the Evening. The bill not appearing regularly printed, Mr. Taggart went and shewed it to several Gentlemen,

who also doubted the legality of the bill; but when he returned to his shop, the man was gone, and had left the goods behind him. Mr. Taggart immediately searched after him in several Taverns, and at last found him at one in Strawberry Alley. Upon searching him, 62 three pounds bills were found in his breeches.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 28.

Capt. Malcom, arrived at Philadelphia from Cork, on his Passage, the 8th Inst. in Lat. 36. Long. 39: 40, spoke a Sloop from St. Eustatia, for New-York, out 16 Days: The next Day, he spoke the Sloop Conway, Capt. Thomas Kennedy, from New-York, out 3 Days, all well.

On Saturday the 16th Instant, was sent up to the New-Gaol for the Use of the poor Prisoners, by a Person unknown to them, 23lb. of Beef.

Likewise on Saturday the 23d Inst. was sent up for the same purpose, a Quarter of Beef, and a Barrel of Ale, also by an unknown Person; nevertheless, the Prisoners think it their Duty to return such Person or Persons their most sincere Thanks.

P. S. The Prisoners likewise give their hearty Thanks to the Lady who sent them some Beef, Pork, Potatoes, and Bread, this Week past.

Last Friday Evening, a Box of Sperma Ceti Candles mark'd C. R. no. T. was stolen out of the Entry of the House of Mr. Ennis Graham.

From the Papers by the Packet, there is not the least Appearance of a Design to repeal the Acts, imposing a Duty upon Goods imported into America, or to change the Ministry, or dissolve the Parliament; tho' Petitions from 'all Parts of England for a Dissolution, either have been present, or are preparing. A North Briton, of October 28, says, 'tis impossible to imagine any thing more cold, uncivil, or forbidding, than the Reception these Petitions have met with from the Sovereign, who has never vouchsafed a single Syllable to any of the Gentlemen, that have attended on these Occasions; hence the Writer concludes, that we may absolutely despair of Success, at least for some Time. One Comfort only remains to us, as Englishmen.—Our History tells us, That whatever Minister has dared to act against the general Sense of the People, has in the End fallen the unpitied Victim of his own Infolence, and Rashness,—the only successful Petition I can recollect, is that of Mr. Quirk, the Murderer.]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Sally, J. Coffey from Maryland. Sloop Sally, Peter Schermerhorn from South-Carolina. Brig Two Friends, J. H. Wobley from St. Eustatia. Ship Aaron, J. Holmes from Rhode Island. Sloop Wolfe, P. Hufsey from Nantucket. Sloop Besley, J. Thorne from Virginia. Brig Oliver Branch, Daniel Tingley from St. Augustine. Ship Countess of Donnegal, John Pym from Dublin.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Sea Flower, James Thomas for Grenada. Shop Sea Flower, D. Hegeman for Dominica. Sloop William and Elixabeth, W. Lacroix for St. Lucia. Sloop Charles, J. Candell for Hispaniola. Brig Venus, D. Betton for Dublin. Schooner Polly, J. Newton for New-Providencia. Sloop Besley, William Lightbourn for St. Croix. Ship Aaron, J. Holmes for Bristol. Snow Hamburg Packet, G. Geary for Madeira. Brig Lord Camden, R. Elder for Jamaica. Ship Rainbow, J. Caldwell for Colerain. Sloop Sally, P. Schermerhorn for South-Carolina. Schooner Peggy, T. Dawson for Madeira.

CLEARED.

Ship Hope, B. Davis to London. Brig Jupiter, J. Byers to Dublin and Liverpool. Schooner Mary, E. M'Caller, and Sloop Polly, A. Houston to Caracas. Sloop Phenix, J. Seymour to St. Kitts. Sloop Polly J. Holt to St. Augustine. Sloop Speedwell, P. N. Smith to Boston. Sloop Sally, D. Van Voorhis to Dominica. Sloop Pitt, W. Cumming, and Sloop Little Besley, B. Smith to St. Croix. Brig Elizabeth, Barnet Delyn to Turk-Islands.

A Few Tickets for the present

State Lottery, are just received per Packet, for Sale, By URIAH HENDRICKS, at his House near the Custom-House.

Scheme of the Lottery, 1769.

No. of Prizes,	Value of each,	Total Value.
2	of 10,000	40,000
4	10,000	40,000
6	5,000	30,000
10	2,000	20,000
20	1,000	20,000
40	500	20,000
200	100	20,000
300	50	15,000
19,675	20	393,500

20,257 Prizes
39,743 Blanks
60,000 Tickets

First drawn — 500
Last drawn — 1000

The Lottery commences Drawing at London, on Monday the 13th of November.

The Prizes are payable on Demand in full, at the Bank of England, and at said Hendrick's Office, (after he receives a Commissioner's Prize Book, which will be forwarded to him as soon as published) only allowing the Charges for Postage and Brokerage.

To be sold, at Public Vendue,

On the first Day of March next, upon the Premises;

A Valuable Plantation, the Property of the late James Williams, deceased, situated in the South Ward of the City of Perth-Amboy, at about three Miles Distance from Cheesquack's Landing, containing Two Hundred Acres, about forty Acres already cleared, of which there are between twelve and fifteen Acres of good improved Meadow, and much more can be made at a small Expence: The Soil of the Upland is well adapted to produce both Rye and Indian Corn:—On it there are two Houses, a Dutch Barn, and a bearing Orchard, the Wood Land extremely well timber'd;—easy Payments will be given. Any Person inclining to become a private Purchaser before the Day of Sale, may know the Conditions, by applying to William Burnet, or John Johnston, at Perth-Amboy, or to John L. Johnston, in the above mentioned South Ward. Perth-Amboy, Dec. 23, 1769

POET'S CORNER.

A HYMN, for CHRYSMAS-DAY.

LET cheerful Smiles in ev' Face,
Hail this returning Morn,
On which to save a ruin'd Race,
The Son of God was born.
Letholy Love and sacred Joy
Each grateful Breast inflame;
Whilst Choirs of Angels from the Sky,
His wondrous Birth proclaim.
While humble Shepherds watch'd by Night,
Their harmless Flocks to guard,
A sudden Blaze divinely bright
O'er all the Plain appear'd
Amaz'd they lift their wondering Eyes,
Some strange Event attend;
When glorious from the cleaving Skies,
The Heavenly Bands descend.
In Ranks of bright array they move,
And Hymns of Tryumph sing,
With Notes of Harmony and Love,
The airy Regions ring.
Glory to God who Reigns on High.
Let Earth with Peace abound,
For towards the Sons of Men this Day,
Divine good Will is found.
Thine while the bright angelic Throng,
Their tuneful Voices raise.
Earth from ten Thousand joyful Tongues
Shall echo back the Praise.

FREEMAN'S POCKET ALMA-

NACK, for the Year 1770, lately published, contains, besides what is usually contain'd in the Months, Eclipses, Common Notes, Names and Characters of the Planets, &c. The following Particulars, viz. Names and Ages of the Royal Family, and of all the Monarchs in Europe.

List of the Council, General Assembly, Judges and other Officers in New-York and New-Jersey. Officers of the City of New-York, also of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, Custom-House, Post-Office, &c.

Admiralty Judges of Appeal, with their Jurisdiction and inferior Judges. Courts, and Quakers general Meetings, in New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Rhode-Island. List of his Majesty's Forces and Military Officers in America. Table of Coins, as they pass in England, New-York, Philadelphia, New-England and Quebec. Table of Interest at 7 per Cent. a Method of calculating Interest at any Rate. Tide and Expense Table; Table to regulate Time; Table to know the Wantage in Casks of all Sizes; Rules for Measuring Timber and Boards of all Sizes and Shapes. Rules for judging of the Weather; Names and Reigns of all the King's of England; English Governors in America; Packet Boats from New-York to Falmouth, with the Times of making up the Mails; Stages and Rates of Passage and Carriage, between New-York and Philadelphia. Table of Postage to all Places, Laws of the Post-Office. Table of Roads throughout all the English Dominions in America, with the Distances sum'd up, and the Postage to all Places where Posts are established.

JOHN VAN CORTLANDT,
HAS FOR SALE,
SNUFF in Bladders, by the Cask.
Double, middling, single and lump refined Sugars.
Sugar Candy, by the Box.
Powdered Sugar, and clarified bright brown Sugars. 7 10

WANTED,
A Good Cook, who can be well
recommended, will meet with suitable Encouragement, by applying to the Printer. 7 10

The most violent
TOOTH-ACH,
Cured in a few Minutes, without Drawing,
[No Cure no Pay.]

BY a TINCTURE which gives im-
mediate ease in the TOOTH-ACH, and cures all disorders in the mouth or gums, and in a few days using will soften the teeth if ever so loose, and with a little continuance will perfectly cure the scurvy in the gums.

It likewise preserves the teeth from rotting, keeping such as are decaying from becoming worse, and takes off all disagreeable humours from the breath, and causes a large discharge of all scorbutical humours lodged in the gums, which destroy the teeth.

By applying this tincture outwardly, it will entirely remove all kinds of swellings in the cheek, or pain in the ear, and it is an absolute cure for the head ach, if ever so violent; and likewise cures the most violent rheumatic pains in any part of the body.

This valuable tincture is prepared and sold in bottles at one Dollar each, with particular directions for using it, at Mr. Davan's Breaches-maker, near the Fly-Market New-York, by Mr. Hamilton, Surgeon-Dentist and operator for the teeth, from London, who cleans and beautifies the teeth, and disposes all superfluous teeth and stumps with the greatest ease and safety, and makes and sets in artificial teeth from one single tooth to a whole set, in so nice a manner that they cannot be distinguished from natural; therefore those ladies and gentlemen who have had the misfortune of losing their teeth, have now an opportunity, of having natural and artificial put in with dispatch and secrecy, and in such a manner as to be of real use, ornament and service for many years, without giving the least pain to the patient, which is too often the case, owing to the want of judgment in the operator; and will set in artificial teeth at two Dollars a tooth, and cure the poor, afflicted with the tooth ach, gratis, every morning from eight to ten.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

ABEEL & BYVANCK,

Have for SALE,

THE very best of Sleds for two

Horses, made in Esopus, and shod with Swedes Iron. Excellent Albany Peas, for sowing or Families Use. Nails, by the Cask or less Quantity. Also, An Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery Ware. Skates,—German Steel, Reind Iron, Pots and Kettles, &c. &c.

STOLEN out of the pasture of Abraham Miller in Rye, Sunday night last, a brown horse about fourteen and an half hands high, has a small star on his forehead, paces and trots well, his near hip something fallen lower than the other; was smooth shod with old shoes before. Any person that will secure the person that took him, and find horse, so as the owner may have him again, shall have 3 Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by me Dec. 9, 1769. **ABRAHAM MILLER.**

THIS is to give Notice, to all

Persons indebted to the Estate of James Holmes, Lumber Merchant, late of this City, deced'd, to pay the same to the Subscribers; and also, all Persons who have any Demands against said Estate, to bring in their Accounts by the 30th of this Instant, to us, who will attend at the Store House of the said James Holmes. 6 9
New-York, 14th } **ASHER HOLMES, and**
Dec. 1769. } **ELISHA LAURENCK, Administr'r.**

TEETH.

THERE are many erroneous

operators for the teeth, who believe, and frankly confess the operation to be dangerous, yet dare to undertake it, particularly to fasten the teeth that are loose, to fill up the decay'd ones, and prevent them from aching any more, and to polish the same, and make them equal to the sound ones in strength, service, and sight:—But the daily, and just exclamations of those ladies and gentlemen, that have had the misfortune to suffer the most excruciating pains under such operators, and the exorbitant prices thereof, will sufficiently evince to the public, that all such operators are, in a word, worse than pick-pockets or thieves: For a person had much better loose a little money, or an handkerchief, than their teeth at any time; because the former will not do, and supply the many unspeakable uses and services of the latter; for many of those operators have, by their operations, spoiled the whole set of teeth. Teeth are not of that small importance that many imagine; the right eye or the right hand, is not of greater importance nor of more value to many than their teeth. The loss of the teeth may be, and are grievously lamented by those that have lost any, particularly for the following uses they were of, and for which uses they were intended by the maker of them; namely, to produce the effluence of food to the palate, to receive and to remit at sundry times the air which is the pendulum of life, by which we move; which must work regularly, otherwise we are disordered, and sickness ensues; which is often the case when there is a gap in the teeth, because the air goes in and comes out too fast, which disorders the stomach. The loss of teeth are by none more mis'd than by orators, and public speakers and singers, for without the teeth we cannot speak articulately. The teeth likewise greatly beautify the lower part of the face, in keeping the cheeks and lips in their proper position; and oft times ladies in particular, are afraid and ashamed to speak and laugh in public, for fear of shewing their defects in their teeth, and speech: These truths none will gainsay. Since then from what is above mentioned, it is evident, that it is absolutely necessary for us to have the number of teeth which was given to us, which generally consists of 32, and to keep them as clean as a young child's, otherwise they disorder the stomach by the stink and scales contracted, and often causes a stinking breath, and the tooth-ach; and the same will, in that case, soon decay and be of none effect. Touching the whole of this operation, to prove that I do not want to impose on the public, I will not directly recommend myself, but refer those that are in want of an operator, to those that have honour'd me not only by employing me, but with their thanks and praises for the great benefit they receive from my operations, and the many honourable mouths I have had the honour to put in order, in supplying all defects touching the teeth, make a sufficient number to make me known to any lady or gentleman here, that stand in need of any operator, without particularly pointing out any of them; and therefore shall only add my due thanks to those ladies and gentlemen that have thus honoured me, and my name, and place of abode. **MICHAEL POREE,**
In Broad-Street, near the Exchange.

6 9

EVERT BANCKER,

HAS for Sale (reasonable, for Cash) at his Store in Wall-Street, opposite to Mr. Thurman's, the following Assortment of GOODS:

COARSE, middling, blue, black,
and scarlet cloth, ratteneu, shallons, durants, tam-mies, Irish camblet, callimancoes, check Barcelona, figured starrets, Prussian stripes; blue, black, and green hair plush, black velvet vest shapes, black silk, worsted, cotton and thread hove; silk and worsted breeches patterns; black silk, and worsted mitts and gloves; worsted caps, English and Scotch oxburgs, brown Russes and white Irish sheeting, 7, and yard wd. Irish linen, dowlas, garlicks, princes linen, tandems, cotton China blue furniture, purple callico and printed linen; 1/2, and yard wide lawn; best fine cambric, good black taffety, black and green peelong, narrow bombazeen, black everlasting; brown buckram, fine twist, and buttons, silk knee garters; 9-4 and 10-4 Flanders bed ticks, bed bums, fine and middling cotton check, cotton stripes, corded and figured dimothy, pistol lawn, table cloths, napkin and clouting diaper, blue and red spotted lawn handkerchiefs, silk handkerchiefs, Scotch linen handkerchiefs; ribbons, sewing silk, white and coloured thread, shirt buttons, tapes, needles and pins; ivory and horn combs, entry hair cloth, shoemakers spinnel, best net twine, brass coffee pots, with three cocks; small chaffing-dishes, weavers brushes, white-wash brushes, crutch brooms, hogs snouts, dusters, bounders, shoe an' buckle brushes; square marble stones for hearths, jamb-tiles, iron backs, gutter skates, cloves, cinnamon, and sundry other goods; as also a second hand eight day clock, that keeps good time. 5 —

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing Office at the Exchange, at 3s. 6d. per Dozen, or 6d. each single.

FREEMAN'S NEW-YORK ALMANACK,

For the Year 1770,
CONTAINING
After the Preface,

1. An Explanation of the Almanack.
2. Eclipses, Vulgar Notes, Affixes, &c.
3. Names and Characters of the Seven Planets, (so called) with their Stations and Periods of Revolution round the Sun.
4. Twelve Signs, with the Parts of the Body they are supposed to govern.
5. List of his Majesty's Forces in America and where Stationed.
6. Staff Officers.
7. Field ditto.
8. Admiralty Judges, their Salaries, Stations, Jurisdictions, and how paid.
9. List of his Majesty's Council, Assembly, Supreme and County Judges, and other Officers, & Meetings of the Proprietors, &c. in N. Jersey.
10. Ephemeris of the Planets Motions.
11. The Bantam Cock, a humorous Piece.
12. Verses over the Months, a Father's Advice to his Son.
13. The Month Pages, each of which contains, 1st the Days of the Month, 2d, Days of the Week, 3d, Festivals, remarkable Days and Judgment of the Weather, 4, Moon's Place in the Signs, 5, Sun rising and setting, 6, Moon's do. 7, Moon's footing, 8, Times of High Water, 9, Age, Quartering, Full and Change of the Moon, 10, Affixes, felicit Sentences, &c.
14. Receipts, to defray and rid Houses of Bugs, 2, to destroy Fleas, 3, to scare away Rats and Mice.
15. Method of raising Flax for fine Cambricks, Lawns, Lace, &c. one Crop of which Flax is of more Value than the Land it grows on.
16. Receipts, 1 to cure the Ulcer in the Lungs, 2, for the Gout, 3 for the Juandice, 4, for a Consumption, or Cough, 5, for the Rheumatism, 6, for making the Golden Balsam, with its admirable Virtues.
17. An Encomium on the Lawyers.
18. An excellent cheap and lasting Cement for broken Glass or China.
19. To make Train Oil answer as well as Linseed Oil, for House Painting, with a cheap Paint free from Duty.—To make Steel produce a abundance of Fire. To make Steel of Iron.
20. Turns of Fortune, a Tale.
21. None but the Guilty completely miserable, a Tale.
22. A Table to know the exact Number of Days, from any Day in one Month, to the same Day in any other Month, with the Uses.
23. A Table shewing the Amount of Salaries, Wages or Interest for any Number of Days, at any Rate, with Examples.
24. Table of Coins as they pass in England and all the Colonies.
25. A new Regulation by the Chamber of Commerce.
26. List of the Council, Assembly, Judges, City Officers in New-York, with the Officers in the Admiralty, Post-Office, Supreme & Chancery Courts, &c.
27. English Governors in America.
28. Supreme, County, and other Courts, in N. York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Rhode-Island.
29. Tide Table, Table of Daily Expenses.
30. Interest Table.
31. A complete Table of Roads, with the Miles sum'd up, and the Rates of Postage in all Places where Posts are established.
32. Laws of the Post-Office, &c. and the Rates.
33. Quakers General Meetings.
34. Names of the Packet Boats.

To be SOLD, by
MANUEL MYERS,
In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-
India ditto, by the hoghead or barrel, cordials of the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef and pork, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 4 10

JAMES DEAS,
Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dresser,
AT the Corner, opposite to Messrs.
Bolton and Sigell's Tavern, near the Exchange, in Broad-Street,—where he has Lodgings to be let.
N. B. He has to sell, Ladies best Tortoise-shell Combs of all Sorts. 4 10

ANCHORS,
FROM one to ten Hundred
Weight, made of the very best of Bar Iron, by the best Anchor Smith in America; equal, if not superior in Quality to any made in Europe.

ALSO,
Cast Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be sold by
JOHN ABEEL,
Near Coenties Market, who can supply any Gentlemen on short Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 Weight.

SHRUB of the best Quality
and choice fresh Orange Juice, fit for making Punch; likewise the best Tent Wine in Bottles, to be sold by **JOHN LAMB,** on Cruger's Wharf. 6 8

TO BE SOLD, BY
HENRY WHITE,
At the House wherein the late Treasurer lived, between the Coffee-House and Fly-Market;

FOUR Penny, 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d.
20d. 24d. Deck and Sheeting Nails, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass. 8 4

SUPPLEMENT

Or

From the SOUTH-CAROLINA

November 2,

We cannot excuse ourselves, from Readers, the following matter, published in the White of the 19th of August last, think the Writer thereof, either, or shamefully ignorant.

To the Printer of the WHITEHALL

S I R,

Your inserting the following letter from a correspondent in Carolina, by the last packet, readers to form a proper

tance to the people of England, resolutions of the inhabitants and perhaps serve to throw

similar resolutions of the colonies. The duty which

ought be my apology for making I am, S I R,

Your humble

S I R,

HEREWITH you

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SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL

Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1408.

[THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1769.]

From the SOUTH-CAROLINA Gazette,
November 2, 1769.

We cannot excuse ourselves, from laying before our Readers, the following most extraordinary Letter, published in the Whitehall Evening-Post of the 19th of August last—although they may think the Writer thereof, either extremely wicked, or shamefully ignorant.

To the Printer of the WHITEHALL EVENING-POST.

SIR,
Your inserting the following letter, which I received from a correspondent in Charles-Town, South-Carolina, by the last packet, will enable your readers to form a proper opinion of the importance to the people of England of the late alarming resolutions of the inhabitants of that province, and perhaps serve to throw some light upon the similar resolutions of the inhabitants in the other colonies. The duty which I owe to my country must be my apology for making this letter public.

I am, SIR,

Your humble Servant, J. C.

Charles-Town, July 1, 1769.

HEREWITH you will receive my order for a large parcel of goods for a winter assortment, to be sent to this place early in the fall, together with a remittance upon account, as by my letters accompanying it will be made appear, to you; all which I now confirm. The present serves to hand to you a small order for account of our friend T. S. who to make himself of importance has begun an association here, not to import sundry goods from England until the duty acts are repealed; and the better to shew his patriotism, has written a letter (a copy of which he hands about with the subscription-paper) countermanning an order he had lately given to his own house in London for the several goods which, in confidence, he has desired I will procure for him. A number of names were soon got to this extraordinary paper; and if you knew their circumstances, you would have no doubt of their adhering most firmly to their engagements. Some of them indeed you and the other gentlemen in the Carolina trade do know; for they were refused credit by you all, very lately, and therefore you will not wonder at their joining in an association not to deal with you. For the same reason I shall expect to see our neighbours in Georgia forming the like association; for I understand that several of their orders are come back unexecuted, and that others have been greatly curtailed in the execution. It is an excellent method of concealing our want of credit, to engage not to deal with those who we know will not trust us; pride and chagrin will also excite others to declare the same enmity against England, that want of credit has led these to do. When any of our great men go over to you, they expect to find themselves as important upon the Royal Exchange, as they have been under our Vendue House, and that their nonence and vociferation will pass upon you for reason and argument. A little experience shews them their mistake; and after having run out something more than their income in supporting their idle importance, they find England to be a land of slaves, and betake themselves in high dudgeon to their native swamps.

The restraints upon trade, and the want of paper currency, are fine topics for these malignants to declaim upon; and nothing is more common, than to hear such persons charge all the consequences of their own imprudence and extravagance upon the measures of Great Britain. Many a man, who has not effects sufficient to pay half what he owes, lays his inability at the door of the stoppage of the Spanish trade and the Stamp act; and those who never paid a shilling duty, complain, that those harpies the custom-house officers have carried away all the gold and silver.

Our assembly men are all turning economists from similar motives. The standing order for wearing wigs and stockings has been rescinded in respect to committees; so that they will now do business in caps and long trowsers. Should a new governor arrive here, while an assembly is sitting, and they should send a committee to compliment him, he would probably, from their dress, take them for so many unhappy persons ready for execution, who had come to petition him for a pardon, and not for the only true representatives of the province, coming to address him. Such are the poor shifts the patriots here are driven to, in order to alarm your manufacturers, and support their own sinking importance. O that terrible stroke upon them! The sending troops to Boston, has so lowered them! that they dare not bully; and all they have for it now, is pretences to economy.

People on your side, I hope, will not be so weak as to take any notice of their resolutions, and then all will soon be over with them, and submission and quiet will follow.

UPON Mr. Luttrell's appearing as a Candidate at the Middlesex Election, in Opposition to Mr. Wilkes, great Freedom was taken with his Character in the London Papers, from whence the same Things were reprinted in the Dublin Papers; particularly a Note on the Account in the London Magazine of May last; for this Mr. Luttrell having commenced a Prosecution against the Printer, a very severe Piece against him was published August 12th in the Public Register, or Freeman's Journal. (a Paper supported by a Society of Gentlemen in Dublin, under the Name of The Committee for conducting the Free Press.)

On seeing this, on the 23d of September, Mr. Luttrell in the other Dublin Papers, published the following Advertisement.

Since my late arrival in this kingdom, I have read a false and scandalous libel on my character, published the 12th of August last in a paper called Freeman's Journal, which paper is known to be supported by a miserable set of men, who stile themselves the committee of the Free Press, and unanimously make a trade of issuing out calumnies tending to prejudice individuals in the estimation of the public. I should think myself unworthy the protection of the community I live in, if for the sake of private ease, and to avoid expence, I should neglect prosecuting such miscreants in the manner the law directs, more especially as these professors of defamation, are the greatest enemies to the Free liberty of the press, by converting what ought to be a public benefit, into a private nuisance.

Now I do hereby offer a reward of 50l. to whoever will give information against the publisher of the aforesaid libel, so that he may be prosecuted to conviction.

HENRY LAWES LUTTRELL.

Luttrellstown, Sept. 22, 1769.

The above Advertisement occasion'd an extraordinary Demand for the Paper of the 12th of August containing the Piece that gave Rise to it; and therefore the Piece was printed again in the same Paper, [The Freeman's Journal] of October 3d together with Luttrell's Advertisement. The last of which, in the same Paper of September 30 was imitated in the following Advertisement.

To the COMMITTEE for conducting the FREE PRESS.

ADVERTISEMENT.
SINCE my late arrival in this Kingdom, there has been published a false and scandalous libel on my character, in a popish prostitute paper called the Court-Puff; which paper is known to be hired and supported by a miserable set of flatterers, who stile themselves the Creatures of Power; and impudently seek preferment, by issued out calumnies tending to prejudice my friends in the estimation of the public. As every man should think himself unworthy the protection of the community he lives in, (who for the sake of ease, and to avoid expence) forbears to brand such Miscreants with the Infamy they deserve; more especially, as these abettors of oppression are the greatest enemies of national Liberty, by converting what ought to be a public Benefit into a public nuisance; Eternal honour and universal esteem will be the certain glorious reward, to whoever will give information against any abandoned villain of hereditary traitorous Principles; so that he may be prosecuted to conviction, and brought to condign punishment.

HIBERNIA'S LAWFUL LIBERTY.

Dublin, 29th Sept. 1769.

COPY of the Piece against Luttrell.

To the COMMITTEE for conducting the FREE PRESS.

WHEN the execution of the plot against the freeholders of Middlesex, engaged the attention of all England; enquiry was naturally made, into the family and principles of the bold champion for Ministry; and the discoveries, made in that curious research, soon removed the surprise, at his embarking so forwardly in an enterprise, the other creatures of power thundered at, and declined. Indignation, at having such a person and such a character obtruded on so respectable a country, produced several severe remarks on the conduct of his ancestors, and the exploits of his youth; and certain anecdotes, of private intrigue and studied business, deservedly increased the contempt and abhorrence of such a barefaced abettor of oppression and tyranny.

Galled at the publication of his guilt, but affecting to despise popular dislike and censure, he

wrote his second address; glorying in being enrolled in a libel, with the eminently obnoxious odious: Which address was reprinted in the London Papers, and most other London papers; with a Note, that pictured this military hero in the strongest colours, as an abandoned villain, totally destitute of any sense of humanity, gratitude, honour, or even common honesty. The charge against him was a complication of facts, never disproved; but on the contrary, proved judicially, with costs of suit: so that now the matter stands on public record, an indelible brand of lasting infamy.

The substance of the story (in short) is this, "That having debauched and dangerously infected an unfortunate young woman, he left her (in that condition) pregnant, in O—f—, under the care of Dr. K—y:—that when the Doctor applied for the promised recompence of his expence and trouble, with the distempered mother, nurse and child; he pleaded minority; and would not discharge the debt, until compelled by law."

Impatient of the King he dare not revenge in London, he intends to indulge the rashness and cruelty of his disposition here; and not content with conspiring against the freedom of Election in England, is become the sworn enemy of the Press in Ireland: for (as is usual in political controversy) the most remarkable productions in the present dispute having appeared in the Dublin papers; and among the rest, his second address, with the Note thereupon; he lodged examinations against a Printer of credit and character; resolved to prosecute him with the utmost rigour, for reprinting that Note in the Gentleman's Magazine for May last, as a Libel.

That the citizens of Dublin may be competent judges of this case, and of what becomes them therein; they are exhorted to consider, how deeply their future interest is concerned in the present critical situation of affairs in Britain. They should reflect on the natural tendency of such events, and their probable influence on every Part of the British empire: They should be well advised, on the true nature of Libels; and how far the laws may be construed against them, with safety to the constitution: They should compare the characters, of the two parties; and above all things, meditate on the true value of the,

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

THE following lines, were spoken extempore on hearing a person harangue in favour of the Augmentation Bill. If they deserve a place in your paper, by inserting them, you will oblige a constant Reader,

D. K.
Augment the army. Pay for swords and guns,
To stab—your parents—and to shoot your sons!—
Fetter fair freedom! Clamour not,—Be hush,
St. George's Fields—are come to Beggar's-Bush!
A party of the army, who fired among some Weavers, which killed one, and wounded three.

THE attention of the Public to the following facts and observations, is desired, with your good leave, by a friend of the Hanover succession, and the prosperity of Britain.

C. COTTA,

The SIGNS of the TIMES.

Despotism encouraged abroad, and promoted at home by court parasites.

A Power above law asserted. That power gives right. A precious doctrine! that justly drove James II. out of the kingdom, and propagated by men that are aiming at a new revolution.

Corsets abandoned without remorse; and the French suffered to enslave a free people, and seize their country.

The same restless enemies of the liberties of mankind, at work to inflame the miseries of Poland, and dethrone a most excellent prince, to ruin the Protestant interest in the country, and make room for young Perkin, before they give him a life hither.

The Pretender emerging at Rome out of his obscurity under the late pope; and appearing openly under the Scotch title of Count Renfrew.

Popish officers engaged in the late rebellion pardoned. M'Quirk convicted of murder, pardoned. But rigour, extreme unrelenting rigour, pursuing Mr. Wilkes.

A popish bishop established in Canada. The said popish bishop ordaining a missionary for Halifax in Nova-Scotia, and the said missionary declared in the public News-papers, to be encouraged by a salary of 1000l. sterling from the government.

The act of settlement of the Crown on the pro-

testant House of Hanover reversed, by admitting papists into offices of trust in the Grenadines; and an opening thereby made for Count Rensfrew, to the disinheritance of his family, and our common ruin.

May 23, 1769, the Scottish regiment reviewed alone before the King; the officers and men wearing oak branches in their hats.

Papists a name of honour and credit, universally cherished, countenanced, and most graciously received in all places.

Professed jacobites and papists extolling every party-coloured administration since the demise of our late ever to be honoured Sovereign; and all of them joining uniformly in execrating the name of Mr. Wilkes.

Americans, haters of the tyrant Stuarts, aggrieved; pleading for the rights of Englishmen, and desiring to be heard.

The minions of the Court projecting to seize into their own hands the places and government of a great company, and to dispose of all the wealth of India.

Mr. Wilkes refused his seat in the Commons House of Parliament; and one Lutterell an officer in the army, obstructed upon the first county of England as their representative.

Riot, gaming, gamblers, Gamblers shameless dissoluteness encouraged, honoured, rewarded.

O ye fools of Britons, can ye not discern the signs of the times?

NEW-YORK, December 28.

In one of our late Papers, we inserted an Account from a London Paper, of the Names of the Persons charged with Piracy and Murder on board the Black Prince; and that one of them, whose Name was George Wood, who sail'd from this Port in the Ship Dutchess of Gordon, had been taken up and committed to Gaol in London. This Account being republished in Mr. Draper's Boston News Paper, Capt. Joseph Cordis who soon after arrived there from Hispaniola, upon reading the Paper, gave Information, that he had on board his Brig, another of the said Pirates named Thomas Austin, who had shipped himself by the Run, at Cape Nicholas Mole: A Warrant was immediately issued, and the said Austin apprehended; he confessed himself to be one of the Crew of the Black Prince, and was committed to Gaol in Boston. Information was soon after made against another of the said Pirates whose Name was John Shoals, and had lately been seen about Town; Search was immediately made for him, but not being found, on the tenth Instant the Governor issued out a Proclamation for apprehending him, wherein he is thus described. 'The said John Shoals being an European born, supposed to be a Swede, Dane or Dutchman, about five Feet eight inches high, well set, of a ruddy Complexion, light Eyes and flaxen Hair, having with him a Sailor's blue Jacket, besides a spotted Jacket, long Canvas Trowsers, also a pair of striped Trowsers, a Dutch Bonnet, white metal Buckles with a round or Bird's eye Flower.

It has been suggested, that if the American Societies were to establish a Fund appropriated to the supporting English Manufacturers and their Families who should come to America, until a Settlement and employment could be found for them—if such Measure when established was made known in England, and proper Correspondencies settled there to forward such sober industrious and useful Manufacturers, as were desirous of going—if Encouragement was given to Masters who gave them their Passage—a whole Flood of such, is ready to pour in upon us—that although our Ships do not at present freight with their Manufactures, they would come full-freighted with Manufactures.—There can be no Crime, say these Letters on one Part of the King's Dominions trying to rival another in the Spirit of Trade and Manufactures, so long as all coincide in the same Interest: So long as any set of People can be said to be at Liberty to judge of the Terms on which they are to purchase, nobody can impute it as a Crime against the Sellers, if the Buyers choose to abstain from the Purchase of such Articles as the Sellers have clogg'd with Terms of Sale that these Buyers do not approve of, and will not agree to: On the contrary the abstaining from the importing such Articles as we can do without, or ought to raise and make amongst ourselves, has a Home merit.—It is not, they observe, our Advantage to be a trading People if all the Profits of our Labour are to derive to others.—It is to the Disadvantage of Great-Britain if we cease to trade.—If Great-Britain was to shut up all our Ports and to exclude us from the Ocean, it would, by that very Act drive us to the Exercise of our proper Interest, a Trade like that of China founded on the internal Interchange of the Manufactures of its various Provinces, lying as those of America do, under various Climates.—They further say, that while the Affections of Oeconomy against importing Luxuries, &c. circulated only amongst the Merchants, they had no great Trust or Apprehen-

sion about it.—Importing is their Business, and they must live by it: Their Resolutions therefore, against such, could not only as temporary: But they were apprehensive that the Spirit which began, and even grew up in the maritime and trading Towns, not in its natural Soil, would soon take Root in the Country—which when it had once done, it never could be again eradicated.—These Letters further say: That the People in Ireland are very curious after the State of Things in America, and much interested in the State of the Contest between Great-Britain and her Colonies: They are impressed with a Fellow-feeling for America; as the Fate of their own Country, so far as it is one of the Dependencies of the supreme Government must in some measure coincide with that of America.—The Subject of the Augmentation of the Irish Army is much talk'd of among the Members of their Parliament: The Crown desires a Augmentation, which is not yet complied with: The present Establishment is 12,000 Men.—The Crown wishes them to increase the Establishment to 15,000 Men. Amongst other Arguments against this, it is said the following will be applied next Sessions, in Ireland:—"That 12,000 Men, if applied to the Purpose for which they are supposed to be raised, that is, the Protection of Ireland and the English Government there, are sufficient:—If the Measure of withdrawing the Men of this Army to extra Purposes is to continue, an Augmentation ad infinitum would be to no Purpose, so far as respects them; and if they are desired to raise and pay an additional Number of Troops for the Purposes of —of American Expeditions, they will not accede and be accessory to such Purposes. But if they can have any Assurance the additional Number of Men now desired to be raised shall be as Guards and Garrisons to Ireland, or for the immediate Defence of Great Britain, if attacked, they will agree to the Augmentation"—Which they will try to clog with some such Clause, and will avowedly give the Reasons above.

WANTED,

A Gentleman that is Master of the Latin and Greek Languages, and some Knowledge of the Mathematics, and is willing to be a Tutor in a Gentleman's Family, may, by applying to the Printer, hear of an advantageous Offer.

N. B. No Person need apply, but such as can be well recommended and are of unblemished Characters.

Ten Pistoles Reward.

LOST some Time last Spring, a middle sized plain Gold Watch, cap'd and jewel'd, with an enamel Dial-plate; Maker's Name Andrew Dickie, London, No. 1993. And a red Cornelian Seal with a Coat of Arms, neatly set in Gold. Whoever brings the above described Watch to Thomas Gordon, Watch-maker, in Hanover-Square, New-York, shall receive Ten Pistoles Reward.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

Also last Wednesday or Thursday, a middle sized Silver Watch, with a Silver Dial-plate, and Day of the Month on the Name Piece; Maker's Name M. Dexter, London; with a white Cornelian Seal, set in Gold, the Impression a Coat of Arms (a Lion in the Field with three Heads) Crest, a Hand, and Motto *Je Suis Dieu et mon Dieu*. Whoever brings the above mentioned Watch and Seal, to Thomas Gordon, shall receive Three Pounds Reward.

Just opened, and to be sold, for Cash or short Credit, by

CHARLES MEYERS, A Large Assortment of Woollens and other Goods, suitable for the approaching Season.

Also, for Cash only: English Tea, by the Chest, Hosiery and Bristol Shoes, by the Trunk, and choice Connecticut Pork.—Ready Money given for Pot or Pearl Ashes, in Proportion to the Brand it will bear.

N. B. All Accounts still depending with the Estate of James M'Evans deceased, will be put in Suit, if not shortly closed.

The Method used in French Flanders, Of raising and preparing

FINE FLAX,

For making the finest of Hollands, Lawns, Cambricks and Laces, (Lately discovered in Great Britain, and much encouraged there)

BEING the most profitable article of agriculture that ever was produced in any country, both as it is a certain and inexhaustible source of wealth to the farmer, and of national advantage,—is recommended in the strongest manner, to the notice and trial of the gentleman and farmer in North America,—at first to make experiments by small quantities, and when they have acquired the art of proper management, it is supposed the great profits alone, will be a sufficient inducement to increase the quantity; and the process requires great care, and is tedious and troublesome, yet the prodigious advantages will make ample compensation,—the flax when properly managed and of the best kind, being worth in Flanders 6s. sterling a pound, in the stalks, and when spun, from 16s. to 1s. sterling a pound; so that one good crop is worth more than the value of the ground it grows on. In Great Britain the most difficult circumstance that attends raising this flax, is the want of brush to cover it on the ground where it grows. But the great plenty of brush in America, entirely prevents this difficulty, and there is the strongest inducement for every one who has opportunity, at least to make the experiment.

[The whole process of raising and managing this flax is inserted in Freeman's New-York Almanack for the year 1770.]

WANTED,

A Sober careful young Man, capable of a close Application to Business, to take the Charge of a Bar and Cellar in a Tavern; such a Person properly qualified, and that can produce a good Character, will meet with great Encouragement: For further Particulars, inquire of the Printer hereof.

Likewise, a Maid Servant, that can do all Kind of House-Work: A sober careful Person; will hear of a good Place by inquiring of the Printer.

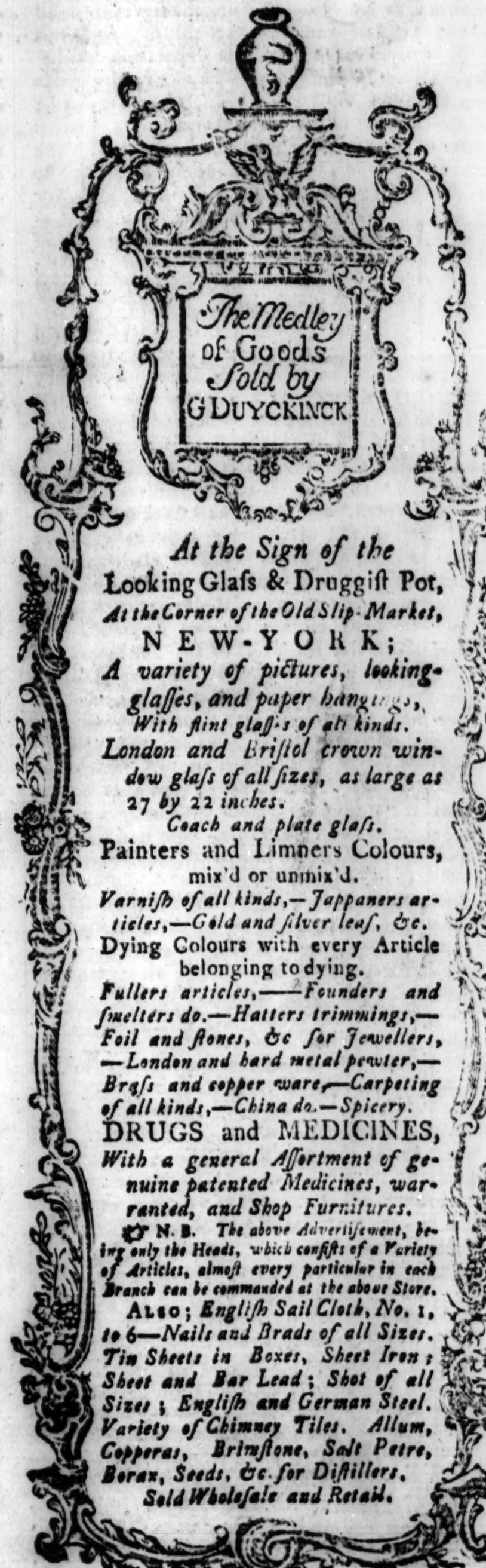
MINSHULL, Carver and Gilder, From LONDON, lives in Dock-Street, Near opposite Bolton and Sigell's Tavern,

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